

The Topeka State Journal.

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McVEAGH LEADS

In the Candidacy for United States Senator

Before the Illinois Democratic Convention Today.

BLACK IS CONFIDENT.

His Friend Think His Chances Go as Ever.

Pennsylvania Democrats Meet in State Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 27.—The chances for Franklin McVeagh at the Democratic state convention for nomination as the party candidate for United States senator seems to have grown brighter during the night, although Congressman Black's friends express undiminished confidence. The latter declares that the alliance of Hon. Ben. Cable with McVeagh does not mean the latter's nomination. They claim that McVeagh cannot win until he gets the Morrison strength. This, they are confident, he will not be able to receive.

Mayor Hopkins and the Cook county men say the opposition to McVeagh has not been able to centralize upon any one against him.

The convention was not called to order until after 12 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Rogers, of Springfield, pronounced a brief invocation.

Chairman Phelps of the state central committee followed with an address repudiating the claim that the Democratic party was in any way responsible for the present business depression.

Owen Scott, of Bloomington, was presented as temporary chairman. His address was received with many manifestations of approval, the mention of Cleveland's name provoking unusual applause.

Owen Scott's speech.

Following is the speech of Owen Scott, temporary chairman:

"You are here today as the representatives of the greatest political party known in human history.

"In 1887 our great leader started the country with his marvelous message demanding emancipation from commercial slavery. The people did not then comprehend the real significance of this masterful appeal. Organized spoliation under the subtle guise of protection to American industries and American labor, operating through the corrupt and powerful influence of the vast tribute wrung from the people, came into full control of all the departments of the government. The fifty-first congress became a carnival of jobbery.

"Tariffed monopolies brazenly dictated the schedules of the McKinley bill. The prodigal grandsons entered upon his term of riotous living and before the end of his term the very verge of national bankruptcy was reached. The Sherman silver law, was given as that portion necessary to secure the electoral votes of the mining states at the ensuing presidential election.

"Then began the sure and steady undermining of our monetary system. The disaster and misery of the last year need not and could not be enumerated. From the twin monstrosities, Shermanism and McKinleyism, have come such dire consequences as are seldom felt in a free government. Labor is ground even more than during the other protection panic of 1873.

"The cry for bread has gone up, wages have gone down and industry is paralyzed. The people found their interests were betrayed. The avalanche came and restored the misused powers of the national administration to the people.

"The Sherman law was repealed, but it was too late to avert the crisis. The first pledge was thus redeemed. 'Davenportism' has been swept away. McKinleyism would long since have joined Shermanism and Davenportism in political hades had not the senate contained enough Judases to betray the people's cause with a treacherous kiss.

"These protectionists masquerading in Democratic garb have been able to turn our opportunity to serve the people into humiliation and disgrace. But it is not lost. The Wilson bill, a long step in the direction of our pledges to the people, has been somewhat emasculated by the Benedict Arnolds in the senate, but it yet contains enough of the virility of the reform to enlist the cunning and corrupt opposition of every tariff beneficiary in the land.

"Bribery would not have been considered necessary by protectionists if the Wilson bill, even as amended in the senate, meant the same as McKinleyism. The false and senseless attempt to hold our party responsible for the evils of almost a third of a century of Republican misrule needs but the light of common sense and simple reason to destroy it. It is that sort of ignorance and credulity which invites the gold brick sharper and the fool killer."

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

Much of the Platform Devoted to Republican Shortcomings.

HARRISBURG, June 27.—The Democratic state convention was called to order by Chairman Stranahan at 12:10. The hall was decorated with bunting, in which the American colors predominated. The call was read by Secretary Nead, after which Chairman Stranahan announced the names of temporary officers, which had been selected yesterday by the state executive committee.

At a caucus of the Allegheny delegation, ten of the 29 members bolted. The trouble arose over the introduction of a resolution by County Chairman Brennan that the contest in the Fourth Allegheny district be settled by giving the delegates half a vote each. The followers of George S. Fleming opposed this resolution and left the caucus after the majority unanimously adopted it.

After the roll of delegates had been referred to the committee on credentials

the chairman announced the committee on resolutions, credentials and permanent organization and at 1:45 the convention took a recess. The platform is as follows:

"The depression of business, the disturbances between labor and capital, the reduction of wages, the unequal distribution of profits in economic questions and the gross disparity in social conditions, which have resulted from the operations of the Republican laws, will continue so long as those laws are unrepealed and the McKinley tariff bill is in full force and operation.

"A Democratic administration left \$100,000,000 surplus in the treasury; a Republican successor in four years converted this into a deficit of \$80,000,000. We declare that this condition has followed Republican administration and that business depression has resulted from vicious legislation for which the Republican party is solely responsible.

"We are opposed to the reckless inflation of the currency to forty dollars per capita demanded by the Republican state convention in 1891 and 1894, and while we favor the circulation of constitutional money, gold and silver at a parity of value, we are unalterably opposed to any debasement of the currency or the depreciation of any dollar issued by the government to the people.

"We denounce the dereliction of the Republican party in the legislative branches of the state government; we arraign for profligacy and condemn it for refusal to enact wholesome laws demanded for the public welfare.

"We deplore all differences between employer and employee and we deprecate the resort to force for settlement of questions that should be determined by peaceful arbitration; we recognize the right of every citizen to be protected in the free enjoyment of his property and of the privilege to work when, for whom and at what wages he will. It is the duty of the state to maintain for him that right. The highways of the commonwealth should be open to all who lawfully traverse them and the path to proper employment should not be obstructed by any unauthorized power.

"None the less we condemn the insincerity and inconsistency of those who clamor loudly for protection to American industries and yet seek every occasion and lose no opportunity to supplant it with cheap, imported pauper labor. We denounce the hypocrite who pretends zeal for the improvement of the social condition of the American workingmen and yet displaces them for aliens.

"We are opposed to all organizations which strike for freedom of conscience, and we declare that no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accord with American principles which is animated by a spirit of political proscription or religious intolerance."

The convention reassembled at 2:25. The chairman of the committee on credentials reported in favor of John McNorrest, of the sitting delegate to the Fourteenth district, and George S. Fleming, and T. M. Brophy, the contestants in the Fourth Allegheny district.

A minority report was presented from the committee in the case of the Allegheny delegates by Wm. J. Brennan.

The majority report was adopted and then the committee on permanent organization reported that William U. Hensel of Lancaster had been selected for chairman.

The convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates.

Mr. James Monaghan of West Chester nominated William M. Singler of Philadelphia for governor. The nomination was seconded by Maurice F. Wilber, of Philadelphia. Singler was nominated by acclamation.

John S. Rilling of Erie was nominated for lieutenant governor unanimously.

Ex-Judge Joseph C. Bucher, of Lewisburg and H. K. Sloan, of Indiana, were nominated for congressmen at large.

David McGee, of Lancaster, was nominated for auditor, and Gen. W. W. Greenleaf for secretary of internal affairs.

Convention then adjourned.

CAN'T REMOVE PULLMANS.

From Mail Trains Without Being Liable by Law For Interference.

Acting United States Attorney General Maxwell has written a decision at the request of the postmaster general bearing on the stopping of mail trains by the A. R. U.

It has been a mooted question whether the removal of Pullman cars by the strikers could be regarded as interfering with a mail train. The decision given below is that it is. The decision is as follows:

Interference With Mail Trains.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1894.

To the Post Master General:

SIR:—Have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of today, relating to the stoppage of passenger trains carrying mail on the Great Northern railroad. The statutes of the United States provide that every railroad carrying the mails shall carry on every train which may run over its route, all mailable matter directed to be carried thereon with the person in charge of the same. The statute also makes it an offense for any person to knowingly and willfully obstruct or retard the passage of the mails. It has been decided by the courts, and in my opinion is clearly the law, that under these provisions of the statute it is an offense for any person knowingly and willfully to obstruct or retard the passage of a train carrying the mails and that it is no excuse that such person is willing that the mail car may be detached and run separately. He is bound to permit the mail to be carried in the usual ordinary way. Such is contemplated by the act of congress and directed by the postmaster general. It would seem from your statement that the persons who have entered into the combination to which you refer brought themselves within the further provisions of the statutes of the United States, which declare that, if two or more persons conspire to commit an offense against the United States and one or more such parties do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy all parties to the conspiracy shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$1,000.00 and not more than \$10,000.00 and to imprisonment not more than two years.

[Signed.] LAWRENCE MAXWELL,

Acting Attorney General.

A SILVER SHEEN

Cast Over the Republican League Convention,

Which Adopts an Almost "Free Silver" Plank.

FAVORS THE COINING

Of All the Silver Mined in the United States,

But Modifies it With the Usual "Parrot" (Parity) Idea.

DENVER, June 27.—The third session of the convention of the National Republican league was attended by a larger crowd than the opening meeting. It was near noon when active work began.

After prayer by the Rev. J. N. Freeman, of Denver, the report on the committee on credentials was submitted. Members of the committee objected to the report on the ground that it was not the one agreed upon, as it gave the number of delegates to which each state is entitled as well as the number of delegates actually present. The report after discussion was adopted.

The report of the committee on credentials showed there were 1,358 delegates present.

The Resolutions Presented.

The following is the report of the committee on resolutions to the National Republican League convention:

"The representatives of the National League of Republican clubs of the United States in convention assembled at the capital of the centennial state bow their heads in sorrow and humiliation at the spectacle of incapacity which the Democratic party presents our country, and deplore the calamities which the giving of power to the present administration has brought upon our people.

"We congratulate the American people that this administration was compelled by public opinion to abandon its un-American Hawaiian policy.

"In contrast with the shameful record of the Democratic party we exult over the record of glory which the Republican party has made. Its achievements, its triumphs extending over thirty years, establish it as the most masterful and enlightened political organization that has ever existed.

"In the face of present disaster to our country, it is with increased solemnity that we once more renew our allegiance to the Republican party and proclaim its cardinal principles.

"We believe in a free ballot and a fair count and we demand such legislation as will insure to every citizen the right to cast one free ballot in any election and to have that ballot honestly counted as cast. It is a noteworthy fact that the Democratic party in congress, consistent in nothing else, was unanimous for the repeal of the federal election laws, thus openly confessing itself the party of fraud.

"We declare our belief in the doctrine of protection to American labor, American industries and American homes. We also believe in such reciprocal trade with nations as will increase the market for the products of our farms, factories, forests and mines, without increasing the competition which tends to lessen wages and degrade our labor.

"We denounce the proposed vicious and destructive legislation known as the Wilson bill and earnestly appeal to the Republican United States senators to oppose its passage by all honorable means.

"We believe in the use of gold and silver as money metals, maintained on a perfect parity and interconvertibility. We do not believe that there will be a permanent return of prosperity to our country until the full use and highest position of silver shall be restored, and we favor such legislation as will bring about this result.

"The Republican party is the constant friend of the soldiers and sailors of the union. The promises and pledges of the Democratic party to the defenders of the republic before election, were false and fraudulent, and have been shamefully disregarded since election. We condemn unsparingly the treatment now accorded the helpless, maimed and crippled defenders of the flag, and to the widows and orphans of our dead patriots as unfair and cruelly unjust.

"We are most heartily in favor of the prompt admission into the union of the territories of Utah, New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma, and we condemn the policy of the Democratic administration in excluding and depriving them of their rights.

"We demand that new safeguards be incorporated in our immigration and naturalization laws to prevent unworthy immigrants from landing on our shores and from obtaining citizenship.

"We again commend to the favorable consideration of the Republican clubs of the United States as a matter of education the question of granting suffrage to women. We congratulate the women of Colorado and Wyoming on their possession of the elective franchise and we cordially invite their co-operation in the work of rescuing the country from Democratic and Populist misrule."

GATHERING INTO THE FOLD.

Ex-Chairman Carter Says Democrats Are Flooding to the Republican Party.

DENVER, June 27.—Thomas H. Carter of Montana, chairman of the National Republican committee who is attending the league convention in this city, says that thousands of Democrats are going over to the Republican party.

"The sequel to the last national election," he says, "has demonstrated that the professions of the southern Democrats who had pretended that the People's party was friendly to silver and that they would assist the party, were insincere; they promised that after the elec-

tion they would continue to talk for silver.

"The election was scarcely over and the Democrats turned their backs on their promises, and since that time have said not a kind word for the white metal. The People's party is not even a party.

"Upon close investigation, thoughtful men can but reach one conclusion, and that is that the theories of that party are but a disease. The disease has now well run its course. The party has no principles with which our people have any sympathy except its declaration in favor of silver, and its declarations on that question are quite neutralized by the well known devotion of the People's party to fiat money. Our silver people are on the contrary a unit for sound money."

WENT OFF WRONG WAY.

Meeting of Italians to Lament the French President's Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—An Italian mass meeting, which ended in a bloody riot, was held in Garibaldi hall last night for the purpose of expressing regret at the assassination of President Carnot. Garibaldi is in the heart of the Italian quarter. It was packed long before the time set for the meeting.

The crowd was unruly and there was considerable shouting, whistling and hustling. With the advent of the speakers of the evening the trouble began. Joseph Colegaris, the chairman is one of the leading men of the Italian colony and is looked upon as a broad, fair and liberal minded man.

He took his place on the narrow platform at the rear of the hall, but for some reason could not make himself heard on account of the hubbub and the shouts came up from the mob in the streets below. Two policemen in uniform, who were in the body of the hall moved up in front of the platform.

Their action and the cries of "shame" and "silence" from the few sober men in the hall had the effect of bringing about comparative silence. The chairman said that the meeting had been called for the purpose of giving the Italian residents of San Francisco an opportunity of expressing their sympathy for the French people in their grief because of the loss of their president.

Then bedlam broke loose. The crowd for a few moments had been quiet but was transformed in a moment into a mob of howling, screaming, hooting maniacs. Those behind pressed forward and the crush near the platform was something frightful.

Shouts and screams of "Down with the French," and "Italy forever," came from a half thousand throats at once, and the uproar was so great that the answering yells that came up from the street below could be heard. It was as if pandemonium had broken loose and the men had for the time been transformed into yelling, gesticulating demons.

So great was the noise and so tremendous the press that the speaker was forced to the platform. This was the signal for those in the rear, and had not the two policemen interposed at this critical moment a tragedy might have been the result. As it was the two policemen, partly by their authority and partly by their weight of body, prevented the mob from crushing the speaker.

Never for a moment did the shouts and curses cease. The critical moment arrived when Chairman Caligaris attempted to leave the hall. With a policeman in front and one behind him a way was forced through the excited mass of men, as far as the doors. The two policemen drew their clubs and defended the stairs until Caligaris had reached the lower landing, when they were themselves forced down by the press from within the hall.

When Caligaris reached the street he was still far from safety. The mob reinforced by hundreds of men who lined the street swelled the chorus to a wild yell and without knowing whom they were pursuing, joined in the chase after Caligaris.

It was a wild stampede. Caligaris was half dead from fright as he throng pressed upon him in fury. The police made a continuous fight. They plied their clubs, cracking many a head and kept an open circle about Caligaris along Broadway to New Montgomery street and until he had reached the shelter of the Commercial hotel. Even here the man was not secure from the mob, for the mob pressed their way in and had to be expelled by the police.

Mr. Caligaris and his friends were unable to account for the extraordinary action of the mob. Their idea, however, seemed to be that the trouble was due to a division of the Italian colony. The men composing one faction are laborers; in the other faction are merchants and capitalists. The first faction is opposed to the second on general principles, being indeed, permeated to some extent by the teachings of the Mafia, or at least so it was openly charged.

Charles Borro, an Italian resident, spoke for the riotous element, as follows: "The people who assembled last night at the meeting felt that the protest and condemnation of President Carnot's assassination were out of place. The French made no protests or apologies when Crispien was assailed by a Frenchman, and they have made no apologies for their treatment of the Italians at Lyons."

Kelly's Army Near Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—Kelly's army of 1,200 weavers is terrorizing Lawrenceburg, Ind., damaging and taking whatever they want. The citizens are helping them start for Cincinnati. The distance will be covered by tomorrow night when they will be stopped outside the city.

Santo's Trial Set.

Lyons, June 27.—The trial of Caesario Santo, the anarchist assassin of president Carnot is to take place July 23.

Today's Kansas City Live Stock Sales.

DRESSED DEEP AND EXPORT STEERS.

55... 1418 4.35 57... 1250 4.30

27... 680 4.30 22... 1409 4.00

40... 1177 3.90 24... 1199 3.85

45... 1118 4.68

COWS AND HEIFERS.

6... 946 2.50 5... 894 2.50

7... 918 2.15 4... 1012 1.80

16... 628 1.65

HOGS.

81... 236 4.87 70... 229 4.85

81... 187 4.80 80... 182 4.77

61... 218 4.75 85... 168 4.63

36... 145 4.30

STOPPED AT RATON.

Five Through Santa Fe Passenger Trains

Are Held Because the Pullman Cars Are Attached.

TROUBLE AT CHICAGO.

The Boycott on the Illinois Central is Serious.

Difficulty Found in Securing Men to Man Trains.

DENVER, June 27.—Owing to the Pullman boycott, no through trains are running on the Santa Fe railroad. Five trains are held at Raton, N. M., and one at La Junta, Colo. The officers of the company are determined not to move trains without the Pullmans and can find no trainmen who will handle those cars.

Affects the Illinois Central.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Suburban passengers on the Illinois Central, South Chicago branch, were the first to feel the effects of the tie-up on that road today. Traffic was blocked and the company was compelled to transfer its patrons from the branch to the main line at 71st street.

At this point the south Chicago branch leaves the main line and runs southwest through a number of suburban stations to south Chicago. A tower at 71st street controls the switches leading to the branch. Two operators have been stationed in the tower, but they left their post last night and their places could not be supplied readily.

They left the switches set for the main line and suburban trains on that road were running on regular schedule time. Trains from south Chicago and Randolph street ran as far as the main line but were not able to continue north.

Through trains on the Illinois Central and roads using its tracks passed Grand Crossing and Pullman without interference. None carried Pullman cars; few employees were gathered around the tracks and no demonstration was made. At the Fordham yards near 100th street, the day shift of switchmen, switch tenders and yard employees left their work and joined the strike. About one hundred men are employed in the yards and all went out. They succeeded in completely tying up the yards.

More Police Protection.

Chief of Police Brannan detailed three men to watch the property of the Chicago & Northern Pacific in response to a call from the officials of that road for protection. Twenty-five policemen were detailed to guard the property of the Illinois Central, and twelve were sent to the Western Indiana yards. The entire reserve force of the police department is held in readiness.

This afternoon the tower on the Illinois Central at 71st street, was manned, and South Chicago suburban trains began running as usual.

When the through trains from Kansas City and on the Baltimore & Ohio road arrived at the Grand Central station, the switching crews refused to take them out of the yards. The road crews of the trains also refused to back their own trains out.

When the engineer of the Kansas City train pulled into the depot he was asked to take his train back to the yard by Superintendent Kelly.

He refused, and both he and the fireman left their cab. Superintendent Kelly then boarded the engine and took the train down to the yard himself.

In every instance the trainmen refused to do any switching as long as the Pullman cars were attached to the train.

Hasn't Delayed the Mails.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The boycott waged against the Pullman company has not as yet resulted in any delays in the mails. In the absence of the postmaster general the Assistant Postmaster General Jones says he anticipated no interference or interruptions from that cause.

"The stringent regulations governing interference with the mails," he said, "will undoubtedly prevent any delays occurring to the mail carrying trains. No delay of any kind has been reported and I do not expect that the postal service will be in any way affected. Until now the subject has not been broached."

The fact that these two directed the campaign of employees against the roads during the recent Great Northern strike are the same who lead the Pullman movement is looked upon as an indication that the postal service will not be affected.

HELP FROM OTHER UNIONS.

Knights of Labor and Brotherhoods of America, Chicago, June 27.—The plan to secure aid from other organizations to conduct the fight against the Pullman company assumed definite shape today and a conference of the leaders of the Knights of Labor, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and American Railway Union was held.

Grand Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor; President Debs, of the A. R. U.; Secretary Arnold, of the Locomotive Engineers were all present. The switchmen in the yards of the Wisconsin Central have gone out on a strike.

The situation for the Wisconsin Central, which uses the Northern Pacific terminals, is serious. In the freight yards four long lines of cars laden with perishable freight are standing and cannot be moved. A number of ice trains that daily come into the city over this route are also tied up and the ice is melting rapidly. The only cars that were moved during the day were switched by the officials.

STRIKERS SHOUT "KILL HIM."

A Crowd Prevents the Moving of Trains by Brakemen at Burnside, Ill.

CHICAGO, June 27.—When a westbound

freight train on the Michigan Central reached Burnside the switches were found set. The trainmen were ordered from the city offices to turn the rails and bring in the freight. A crowd of 200 strikers and sympathizers gathered about the train. A couple of brakemen leaped to the ground and attempted to turn the switches. The crowd pressed forward and a big switchman placed his hand on one of the brakemen's shoulders. "You are a contemptible coward," he hissed, "and I will kill you if you touch that switch."

"Kill him, kill him," shouted the crowd, as it surged forward. The engineer and conductor of the train rushed to the brakeman's aid but after a short parley it was decided to leave the train on the track.

Shopmen Strike.

CHICAGO, June 27.—This afternoon the 800 employees of the Illinois Central in the Burnside shops joined the strike. They walked out of the shop bodily and took a train for the city.

It Makes the Travelers Fuss.

When the hour arrived for the departure of the Washington and New York train over the B. & O. the forward coaches stood 100 feet down the track from the Pullman sleeper and no effort was made to make the connection. The Pullman conductor stood by this car and the porter at the steps, while a crowd of travelers fussed outside of the gates, but were not permitted to enter the cars.

At St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, June 27.—The A. R. U. boycott against the Pullman cars is beginning to be felt here, the first trouble being on the Northern Pacific, one of the switching crews refusing to make up a train and being promptly laid off. As the roads in the hands of the United States court, the United States marshal at the instance of the officials of the road sent a half dozen deputies to the yard.

The Northern Pacific has posted up notices calling the attention of its men to the fact that they own a half interest in the Pullman cars and warning them not to interfere with them.

The Strike in Montana.

LIVINGSTON, Mont., June 27.—All men employed in the Northern Pacific yards went out on a strike last night and today all the shop hands went out. Not a single employee of the switch department is at work. All A. R. U. men refuse to work; not a train is now moving in either direction. The A. R. U. has decided that one of the conditions of the strike being a restoration of the wage scale in force prior to January 1. A number of tourists are detained here.

At St. Joseph, Mo.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 27.—Members of the A. R. U. here say they have received no orders regarding the boycotting of Pullman cars and until such orders have been received will take no action.

Employees of the Santa Fe road here have received orders from the road's officials not to interfere with the running of the trains, that line being in the hands of the receivers in the hands of the United States court.

At Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The boycott against the Pullman company by the A. R. U. has not reached this city. Trains with Pullman cars attached are arriving and departing on schedule time and the officials of the several roads here do not believe there will be any trouble at this point.